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ON AGRICULTURE.

If it be true, and the truth is undeniable, that by a judicious rotation of crops, one acre may be made to produce three times the quantity of food for animals, than it can be forced to yield under the miserable system of exhaustion and fallowing, to which it is now submitted, what hinders every arable acre in the country from being subjected to the same profitable cultivation? Would not any unprejudiced person say that his neighbour was insane, who hoarded his money in a chest, instead of vesting it in the safest and most productive securities? Yet, surely the errors of the miser and the farmer on the old system are precisely similar; they both obstinately reject the certain means of profit, and adhere to a scheme, which, while every article of comfort and necessity is rapidly rising in price, must every year make them poorer—yet clear as this reasoning is, it is painful to think what a long period has elapsed in the utter ignorance or rejection of it, and how slowly the conviction of its irresistible evidence has grown upon the understandings of persons most interested in acknowledging and acting upon it—perhaps the desire of immediate profit has opposed the most formidable barrier to its spread—an incentive unworthy of the farmer, and which must terminate in his ruin. It is with land as with every other human possession; to anticipate upon its stamina, is ultimately to destroy it. It is very possible, we allow, by burning, and then by uninterruptedly white cropping for three or four years, to exact from the earth, for that period, a very increased return and profit—but in what situation is the land after such a process? precisely in that state of debility and incurable decay, into which the human frame sinks, under the ravages of excess. For a temporary exhilaration, the drunkard pays the forfeit of decline; having prematurely exhausted the principle of vitality, he drags on a lingering life, if life it can be called, which is in fact a painful existence, and perishes the victim of intemperate enjoyment.

THE IRISH PLOUGH AND THE SCOTCH PLOUGH.

An Irish ploughman, with much toil and pain,
Had worked a light Scotch plough against the grain,
For seven long years reluctant in Fingal,
Being asked, "pray Paddy how d'ye like it now?"
Exclaimed, "Ochone, give me the Irish plough;
It is the plough for Ireland, after all!"
"Why Paddy, you're a most ungrateful rap!
The Scotch with ease works nearly double."
"Ah sure enough, and saves a world of trouble,
But still the Irish is the plough for crap!"
"Nay Paddy, that you know is not the case."
"Why sure enough your honor's craps increase!"
"Then what objection can you have, you oaf?"
"Why then, I'll tell your honor's honor why,
Before your honor laid the ould plough by,
We always had a mighty bigger loaf."

CULTIVATION OF POPPIES FOR OPIUM.

Messrs. Cowley and Staines, of Winslow, Bucks, have cultivated poppies for opium, with much success. In one year they produced sixty pounds of solid opium, equal to the best Turkey, from rather less than four acres, and a half. The seed was sown in February, came up in March, and the gathering commenced in the latter end of July, when the poppies had lost their petals, and were covered with a bluish white bloom. By horizontal incisions, opium was procured from them daily, until the produce could no longer bear the expense; ninety-seven pounds one ounce were obtained for £31 11s. 2½d. which, when properly evaporated, yielded sixty pounds of dried opium. The poppies stood till they became yellow, about the middle of August; they were then pulled and laid in rows on the land, and when dry, seeds were got from them amounting to 13 cwt. which was expected to yield 71½ gallons of oil. The oil cake was used with great advantage in feeding cattle. From the capsule from which the seed is obtained, an

extract may be got by cold water, eight grains of which are equal to one of opium, an acre producing eighty pounds of it, and the poppy straw, when laid in the yard in a compact heap makes excellent manure. The quantity of opium consumed in this country annually is about fifty thousand pounds, which could be easily raised in many parts where there is dry land and a superfluous population. On the moderate calculation of ten pounds per acre, five thousand acres would be sufficient, which would employ about fifty thousand people, such as are not calculated for common agricultural labour, and at a time when there is scarcely any other labour for them, viz. between hay time and harvest.

CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS.

Oil of turpentine, as a remedy for worms, seems to be of an *almost* specific nature. "From a good deal of experience," says Dr. Gibney, of Cheltenham, "in that complaint, I am acquainted with no medicine so likely to be of service, whether we consider the speediness of the operation, or the few doses which are necessary." A small quantity, it seems, will very rarely act; and there is less to be apprehended from taking a large dose than is generally supposed. Dr. G. has found that there are few children of three years of age who will not bear from one to three drachms, given at intervals, and those more advanced in years may take from three to six drachms, not only with advantage, but with safety. To adults a still more extensive scale is of course applicable:—The following are Dr. G.'s directions for administering it. Mix the turpentine with some mucilage, cinnamon water and syrup. Take a good dose the first thing in the morning, fasting, and repeat it every hour for three or four hours, as the strength of the patient, or the presence of the disease, seems to indicate. Take *no food of any sort* during the operation of the medicine, nor for some time before and after its exhibition. Thirst only may be allayed with some warm tea, or barley water, with a little of any acid in it. If slow in its operation, a little castor oil taken some hours after will be attended with advantage. In the case of very delicate persons, to avoid vomiting, the turpentine should be taken night and morning, but in larger doses.

In some instances Dr. G. has known the disease to yield to one dose of the remedy; in others a more prolonged course was necessary. In all cases he thinks it advisable to continue the medicine (observing an interval of three, four, or five days between the regular doses) for some time after there is reason to suppose the worms have been destroyed.—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*.

COWHAGE AS A CURE FOR WORMS.

Cowhage, or *Dolichos prunens*, is a perennial plant somewhat like our scarlet-beans, and a native of America and the East and West Indies. Upon the outside of the pods there is a number of spiculae, which, when scraped off, form the medicine we are about to recommend. Mr. Chamberlaine has written a practical treatise upon the beneficial effects of this remedy; and, we ourselves, have tried it with success, at Bourdeaux, a town which produces more worm-cases than the whole north of France, from the peculiarly unhealthy mode of living observed by its inhabitants. Cowhage acts mechanically upon the worms—that is by wounding them with the prickly points of the medicine, but is quite harmless as regards the mouth, throat, and intestines of the patient. The manner of making up the medicine is this: add as much of the cowhage to molasses, or syrup, as will make the mass of the thickness of honey. The dose is for a child under seven years, a tea-spoon full every morning, for three days; after which an opening medicine of salts and senna may be given.

This vermifuge is a good one, and will succeed when most others have failed.

OIL OF BROWN PAPER FOR BURNS.

Take a piece of the thickest coarse brown paper, and dip it in the best sallad oil; then set the paper on fire, and carefully preserve all the oil that drops, for use,